

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 10, paragraphs 16 and 17:

--[0016] Figure 3 shows the design of a microphone according to the invention; and

[0017] Figure 4 shows an example of a passive network according to the invention[.], and

Figure 5 shows the microphone of Figure 3, with a schematically illustrated laser beam destroying a connection to one of the resistors.--

Pages bridging 11 and 12, paragraph 20:

--[0020] An example of the possible design of a resistance network 6 according to the invention is shown in Figure 4. In this embodiment, as shown in Figure 5, several resistors R_i are connected parallel to each other and, depending on the measurement result, resistors (or the lines to the resistors) are destroyed by exposure to a laser beam, so that the total resistance of the network changes to the value through which the individual microphone comes into the desired sensitivity

range. In order to proceed with the smallest number of resistors R_i with the best possible adjustment of total resistance, there are different strategies that depend on the scatter of the capsule sensitivities to be expected. Thus, it is possible to choose the resistors according to a geometric series:--

Page 13, paragraph 25:

--[0025] A not unessential detail for practical use concerns the arrangement of the resistance network and the design of the housing of the individual microphone. In order to facilitate handling and to do so cost-effectively, an opening 7 is provided in the housing through which the laser beam can be targeted on the resistance network. Whether this opening is then closed or remains open depends on the corresponding incorporation situation. It is easy for one skilled in the art with knowledge of the invention to devise a reliable but cost-effective closure, if necessary.--